

Greene County & Others

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

Storm Water Management Plan

Ohio EPA General Permit No. 1GQ00058*CG
#OHQ000003

Updated: 7/1/2019

Greene County
Board of Commissioners
35 Greene Street
Xenia, Ohio 45385

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List of Acronyms

In the preparation of this document, the following acronyms have been used:

NOTE: Depending on where this template is used, these acronyms may be revised.

BMP	Best Management Practice
BMAG	Beavercreek Wetlands Association
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GCDE	Greene County Drainage Engineer
GCEO	Greene County Engineers Office
GCSE	Greene County Sanitary Engineer
GCPH	Greene County Public Health
GCRP	Greene County Regional Planning
GSWCD	Greene Soil and Water Conservation District
GIS	Geographical Information System
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HSTS	Home Sewage Treatment System
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
LMWN	Little Miami Watershed Network
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MVRPC	Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ORC	Ohio Revised Code
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SWMP	Storm water Management Program
SWP3	Storm Water Management Program
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	Total Suspended Solids

Executive Summary

The Greene County Storm Water Taskforce and program were initiated in 2003 to coordinate programs related to drainage management, water quality management and storm water regulation compliance. The partnership was formed among the Greene County Drainage Engineer (GCDE), Greene County Regional Planning (GCRP), Greene County Sanitary Engineer (GCSE), Greene County Public Health (GCPH), Greene Soil & Water Conservation District (GSWCD) and 4 townships. The Greene County Commissioners are the Permittee with the GCDE and townships as Co-Permittees, for compliance with the Small MS4 general permit under the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) Storm water regulation program.

Storm water regulations are authorized by the Federal Clean Water Act, mandated by the US EPA and executed by the Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water. Storm water discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) in urbanized areas are subject to storm water regulations. Storm water discharges from the MS4s owned and operated by Greene County and the Townships are permitted under Ohio EPA General Permit # OHQ000003. The Greene County Storm Water Program is focused on managing the pollution of storm water that is conveyed through municipal storm sewers to community streams to meet permit requirements.

Permit requirements are organized into six minimum control measures (MCMs). The MCMs encompass public education and outreach on storm water impacts, public involvement/ participation, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site storm water runoff control, post-construction storm water management in new development and redevelopment, and pollution prevention/ good housekeeping for municipal operations. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are outlined under each MCM. This document outlines planned activities for each BMP which have been developed to meet or exceed permit requirements, and to efficiently manage pollutants of concern for the benefit of the environment and the community. These planned activities are intended to meet permit requirements while making the best use of available resources and knowledge and experience of existing agencies, partners and staff.

County Watersheds

8-Digit Hydrological Unit Code:

- Upper Great Miami, Indiana, Ohio- 05080001
- Little Miami- 05090202
- Paint- 05060003

10-Digit Hydrological Unit Code:

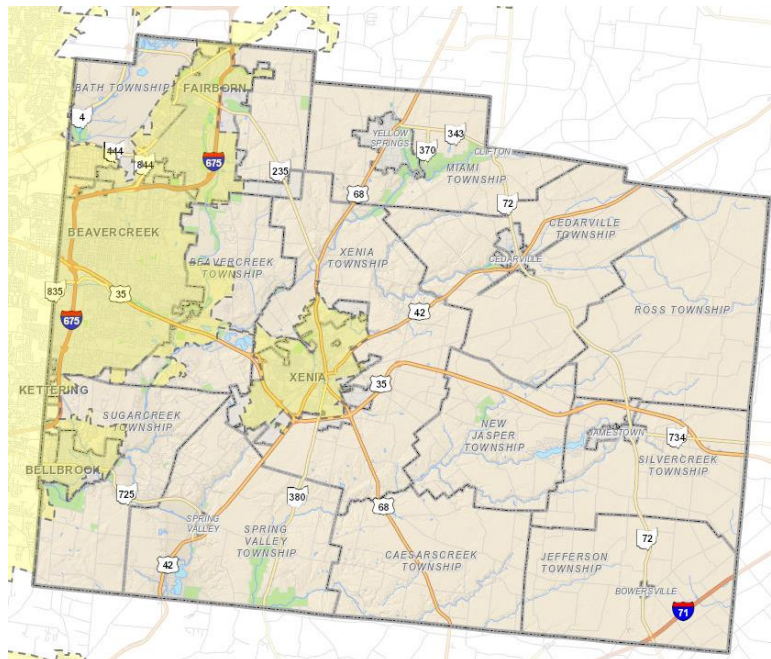
- Mud Run- Mad River- 0508000119
- Massies Creek- Little Miami River- 0509020202
- Headwaters Little Miami River- 0509020201
- Sugar Creek- Little Miami River- 0509020205
- Caesar Creek- 0509020204
- Anderson Fork- 0509020203
- Headwaters Rattlesnake Creek- 0506000303

Introduction and Background

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) is to protect and improve water quality, stream corridors and public health in accordance with federal and state storm water regulations. Polluted storm water runoff is often transported through municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. To address this reality, federal and state regulations require the establishment of MS4 storm water management programs to improve the nation's waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that storm water picks up and carries into storm sewer systems during storm events. Common pollutants include oil and grease from roadways, pesticides from lawns, sediment from construction sites, bacteria from failing septic systems and carelessly discarded trash. When deposited into nearby waterways through MS4 discharges, these pollutants can impair the waterways, thereby discouraging recreational use of the resource, contaminating drinking water supplies and impairing the habitat of fish, other aquatic organisms and wildlife.

Greene County and its townships are required by the MS4 Storm Water permit administered by the Ohio EPA to develop, implement and support a Storm Water Management Program to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) to protect water quality. The requirements of the storm water permit are developed and administered by Ohio EPA as authorized by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 6111 on water pollution control and as required by the Federal Clean Water Act. The SWMP must include management practices, control techniques, system designs, and engineering methods and shall be modified to include provisions as Ohio EPA determines appropriate after its review of the program for the control of storm water pollutants. The storm water permit applies only to the MS4s in the urbanized area as defined by the 2010 US Census. The urbanized area is defined by the yellow area in the map featured below.



The townships and Greene County are each responsible for the MS4s they own and operate. Greene County, Bath, Beavercreek, Sugarcreek, and Xenia Townships have the legal authority to implement the following Storm water Management Program under the governmental authority granted by Title 5, Chapters 501 to 521, Chapter 1502, and Chapter 5571 of the Ohio Revised Code. In addition, Ohio Attorney General Opinion No. 85-053 holds that a township may enact zoning resolutions which regulate land use in such a manner as to control sediment and storm water runoff from urban development.

Requirements for the SWMP are outlined under the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System NPDES Permit # OHQ000003. The MS4 Storm Water Permit outlines six MCMs that a SWMP must address. These minimum measures are:

- 1) public education and outreach on storm water impacts,
- 2) public involvement/ participation,
- 3) illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE),
- 4) construction site storm water runoff control,
- 5) post-construction storm water management in new development and redevelopment,
- 6) pollution prevention / good housekeeping for municipal operations.

The Greene County SWMP also overlaps with other partner agencies' objectives. Greene Public Health is committed to addressing HSTS failures, Greene Soil and Water and Greene County Regional Planning Commission are committed to improving and expanding digital natural resource data available to land use managers and increasing the adoption of green infrastructure practices beyond minimum requirements. And all agencies share environmental goals of ensuring environmental quality in making decisions related to transportation, growth management and economic development, and will practice environmentally responsible growth when establishing policy on land use, infrastructure development, green space and natural resource preservation. These objectives are considered when developing and managing the Greene County Storm Water Program.

2. Storm Water Partnership

The County Storm Water Partnership was initiated on March 10, 2003 with the Greene County Sanitary Engineer acting as the Greene County Drainage Engineer (GCDE). This action was aimed at combining resources to improve communication and ideas regarding improved drainage management, water quality initiatives and storm water regulation. This was a significant achievement which continues to speak to the cooperative relationship between county agencies and townships.

As a result of this partnership, the Greene County Board of Commissioners and 4 townships decided to submit a joint permit as allowed by NPDES Permit # OHQ100000. All 4 townships, the Greene County Sanitary Engineer (GCSE), the Greene County Engineer's Office (GCEO), Greene County Public Health (GCPH), Greene Soil and Water Conservation District (GSWCD), and Greene County Regional Planning (GCRP) already have a strong working relationship. These organizations now make up the core of the Greene County Storm Water Partnership. Greene County Services which includes fleet management and public facilities management have joined the partnership to better address pollution prevention and good housekeeping requirements. Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (MVRPC), Little Miami Watershed Network (LMWN), Beavercreek Wetlands Association (BMAG), and area universities have also joined the partnership as an additional resources and supporters.

The joint permit for the small MS4 general permit renewal in 2009 required that each co-permittee complete and submit a separate co-permittee Notice of Intent (NOI) form. There continues to be no additional application fee for co-permittees therefore reducing the overall costs for the permit application process.

The Greene County Storm Water Partnership is organized under the Storm Water Taskforce. This taskforce has representatives from each partnership agency and a representative from the townships. The regulated agencies in this partnership are Greene County and the 4 Townships: Bath, Beavercreek, Sugarcreek, and Xenia.

Supporting agencies and organizations and typical activities include:

- The GCDE was organized to provide oversight to the Greene County Storm Water Program with the goal of working with existing partnerships to address storm water quantity and quality needs through the Greene County Storm water Partnership. GCDE provides final oversight to permit compliance, annual reporting and storm water management planning. GCDE also coordinates and communicates mutually beneficial objectives and projects between drainage and storm water management efforts to the County Storm Water Partnership.
- The GCEO staff provides engineering support for all drainage and storm water pollution prevention plan reviews and long-term post construction oversight and management. Additional guidance is provided to supplement township knowledge of good housekeeping and pollution prevention for government operations.
- GSWCD provides support to the program as the county's natural resource expert. Staff provides the following services: construction site plan reviews, construction site inspections and assistance with mapping and reviewing post-construction facilities as directed by Greene County Regional Planning for compliance with storm water regulations. GSWCD leads programming public outreach and education, public involvement and participation, storm water mapping, implementing green infrastructure demonstration projects, and coordinates natural resource conservation programming with storm water objectives. GSWCD also provides support by providing information to townships, coordination for good housekeeping and assistance with annual reporting to Ohio EPA.
- Greene County Regional Planning is responsible for coordinating reviews and approvals from the Greene County Technical Review Committee. Regional Planning administers zoning for the townships and subdivision regulations for the townships. _____ townships are responsible for administering township zoning regulations. Greene County Regional Planning oversees the regulations and procedures for long-term post construction management for the townships they administer zoning for, and townships with their own zoning oversee their own regulations and procedures for long-term post construction management. They work with GCRP or GSWCD to map and manage the postconstruction facilities.
- GCPH leads the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program, providing leadership and legal authority for monitoring HSTS and addressing illicit discharge issues in partnership with the Greene County Sanitary Engineer, the Greene County Sheriff's Office.

- The GCSE provides funding and political support and oversees construction of county sanitary sewer extensions.
- Greene County Services manages facilities and fleet vehicles that serve county agencies.
- GSWCD coordinates all other small organizations in meeting objectives regarding public involvement and educational outreach for the Greene County storm water management program.

The table of organization (Appendix A), required by the MS4 NPDES Storm water permit, outlines more specifically the individuals, positions and organization responsibilities in relation to the Unincorporated Greene County Storm Water Management Program.

Limitations of the SWMP Plan

The activities outlined in this plan guide the County Storm Water Partnership toward implementing a comprehensive program that not only meets the minimum permit requirements but also results in improvements to water quality within unincorporated Greene County. As county resources are limited, there may be times where the minimum requirements are met but the activities as outlined in this plan are not fully addressed.

The audience for this plan is elected officials, township and county agency staff, Ohio EPA, and the general public. Whenever possible the language and format of the plan is written for a broad audience. To understand the specifics of the MS4 storm water general permit, interested parties will need to read the most current general permit that can be located on Ohio EPA's website.

3. Development of the SWMP

The original SWMP was developed in 2003 with NPDES Permit # OHQ100000. This process started with county and township working groups facilitated by GCSE as the Greene County Drainage Engineer, the Greene County Engineer's Office and Greene SWCD.

The process led to a working group involving all townships, county agencies and stakeholders. This working group developed recommendations for each minimum measure. A storm water management program was then developed by a taskforce consisting of representatives from each of the partnership agencies and a township representative. This storm water program coordinated the efforts of the storm water partners, through 2008.

In 2009, the County Storm water Partnership decided to use a similar process to revise the storm water management program plan to comply with the new permit regulations. Again, all partnership agencies came together and divided into working groups related to the six minimum measures. The comments for each group were then used, along with expertise from county agencies, to draft the SWMP plan.

The third generation of the permit came into effect in 2014. It clarified the intent of the permit related to permittees taking TMDLs into account when determining BMPs. Greene County created the Storm Water Taskforce in 2018 to implement these changes and bring the plan into compliance. On June 1st,

2019, the new Greene County Engineer took over as the County Drainage Engineer from the Sanitary Engineer. The TMDLs identified as the impairing causes in the Upper Little Miami Watershed are phosphorous and sediment which are load based TMDLs (see below chart). The taskforce identified the following sources as contributing the most to the impairment of water quality:

- Runoff from construction/ industrial areas
- Development practices
- Litter and loose trash and dumping
- Aerator HSTSS
- Leaves raked into streets

UPPER LITTLE MIAMI RIVER WATERSHED TMDLS

Table 12. TMDLs and allocations for the upper Little Miami River Watershed¹

SUBWATERSHED (IDENTIFICATION #)	EXISTING LOADS			REDUCTION %	TMDL ²	TMDL ALLOCATIONS ³		
	NPS ⁴	PS	TOTAL			NATURAL	WLA	LA
Total Phosphorus (kg/day)								
Entire Area (05090202 010-050)	684	186	870	60	348	65.6	74.4	208
1 (~ 05090202 010)	97	1	98	60	39.2	3.7	0.4	35.1
2 (~ 05090202 020)	153	25	178	60	71.2	8.3	10.0	52.9
3 (~ 05090202 030)	209	158	367	60	146.8	11.6	63.2	72.0
4 (05090202 050)	130	2	132	60	52.8	12.0	0.8	40.0
5 (05090202 040)	95	0	95	60	38.0	30.0	0.0	8.0
Sediment⁵ (1000 kg/day)								
Entire Area (05090202 010-050)	56.2	0.4	56.6	30	39.6	in LA	0.2800	39.3
1 (~ 05090202 010)	3.3	0.004	3.3	30	2.3	in LA	0.0031	2.3
2 (~ 05090202 020)	2.2	0.075	2.3	30	1.6	in LA	0.0528	1.5
3 (~ 05090202 030)	18.78	0.32	19.1	30	13.4	in LA	0.2219	13.2
4 (05090202 050)	22.6	0.004	22.6	30	15.8	in LA	0.0028	15.8
5 (05090202 040)	20.0	0	20.0	30	14.0	in LA	0.0000	14.0

¹ NPS = Nonpoint Source; PS = Point Source; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load; WLA = Wasteload Allocation (i.e., point source allocation); LA = Load Allocation (nonpoint source allocation less the natural background); Natural = Background.

² TMDL = (1 - (% Reduction/100)) * Existing total load

³ WLA = (1 - (% Reduction/100)) * 5 year average point source load; LA = TMDL - Natural - WLA

⁴ The existing NPS load includes the existing natural background load.

⁵ Sediment from sheet and rill erosion (using a sediment delivery ratio) and point source solids only (gully and stream bank erosion not included). The sediment delivery ratio is dependent on drainage size of the area being modeled; therefore, there is some variation between the entire area numbers and the subwatershed results.

These results were taken in consideration when evaluating the themes and BMPs of the SWMP.

4. Community Description

Due to the dispersed nature of incorporated areas in Greene County and the fact that watersheds and streams connect the incorporated and unincorporated lands, the community description will focus on the entire county. Ohio water quality standards, watershed plans and reports and community statistics are the basis for identifying BMPs, target audiences, targeted pollution sources and planned activities for the County's Storm water Management Program.

Greene County encompasses 416 square miles, with 414 square miles of land and approximately 2.5 square miles of water. Greene County is diverse in its development ranging from the urban and suburban populations on the western section to the rural areas on the eastern sections of the county. The Little Miami River was the first river to be designated as a state and national scenic river and has commanded special attention. The urbanized areas within the unincorporated areas of Greene county include 4 townships:

- Bath Township
- Beaver Creek Township
- Sugar Creek Township
- Xenia Township

In order to maintain compliance with #OHQ000003, Greene County & Others will use the recommendations made in the TMDLs for the below watersheds to better tailor our BMP selection to address noted water quality problems attributed to MS4 discharges.

The subsequent watersheds in Greene County have had U.S. EPA- approved TMDL reports prepared for the following water quality problems and pollutants:

8-Digit Hydrological Unit Code:

- Upper Great Miami, Indiana, Ohio- 05080001- total phosphorus, bacteria, sediment, total dissolved solids, and habitat
- Little Miami- 05090202- Nutrients, sediment, dissolved oxygen, and biological and habitat
- Paint- 05060003- Nutrients, bacteria, sediment, dissolved oxygen, and biological and habitat

5. Conclusion

Addressing storm water issues is crucial to the present and long-term protection of the streams in Greene County. The Greene County Storm water Taskforce is committed to developing and implementing an effective Storm water Management Program that meets the Ohio's small MS4 Storm water Permit. This program benefits from a multi-agency and local government partnership. The County Storm water Partnership will allow for consistent storm water management over the full extent of the county and efficiently utilize limited local resources by reducing duplication of efforts and pooling available resources.

The Program

This Storm water Management Program is organized by Minimum Control Measures (MCMs). The SWMP includes best management practices (BMPs), measurable goals, rationale, decision process, responsible parties, time schedules, a statement of opinion about the legal authority to implement the BMP, and other appropriate information. This section is designed to correspond with annual reporting forms provided by Ohio EPA

1. MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach

A. Introduction

The first minimum control measure (MCM) requires Greene County and its townships to distribute educational materials or provide equivalent outreach activities to the community about the impacts of storm water discharges including the steps the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. An informed and knowledgeable community is important to a successful storm water program. This lays the foundation for community participation in responsible land management, compliance with local and state regulations, resolution of failing HSTS impacts and support for community projects and programs needed for a successful storm water program.

Benefits to Greene County and the townships include a successful storm water program, increased pride in the community, and the recognition of Greene County and the townships as responsible communities and great places to live.

Summarized Requirements from Ohio EPA Permit:

- Develop a plan to inform individuals and households about the steps they can take to reduce storm water pollution including measurable goals, target audiences, target pollutants, and outreach strategy. Five different storm water themes or messages need to be targeted over the permit term. One of the five messages will be targeted at the development community.
- Develop a rationale for target areas and pollutants that will make the greatest difference for storm water quality.
- Utilize at least 2 mechanisms (e.g., printed brochures, newspapers, media, workshops, etc.) to reach target audiences. At least 50 percent of the population needs to be reached over the permit term.
- Evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how you selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

B. Decision Process

Water Quality and TMDL information were reviewed and best management practices identified based on known water quality issues in the county. Additionally, existing programs, agency capabilities, and our strength in partnerships is leveraged when developing activities.

The partnerships in Greene County provides some unique opportunities to provide education and outreach opportunities to unincorporated Greene County residents. The nature of township governance allows for more direct communication with residents. All four of our urbanized townships have a web site where storm water information could be published and publish a newsletter that reaches the majority of their residents. Reaching out to the development community is being achieved by Greene County Regional Planning and GSWCD.

Local elected officials, municipal and township employees, community leaders, and interested residents have several other opportunities throughout the year to meet for surface and storm water education, outreach, and networking. GSWCD has access to many web seminars throughout the year offered by the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts on storm water issues attends the Central Ohio Storm water Roundtable which meets quarterly for education and networking. GSWCD coordinates with and provides support to local watershed groups including the Little Miami Watershed Network, the Jacoby Creek RCPP, and the Miami Conservancy District.

C. Best Management Practices

The following BMPs will be used for public education and outreach:

- Distribute educational information through articles and illustrative photographs.
- Provide educational presentations and interactive displays to students K-12.

The following BMPs in Public Involvement also meet education and outreach needs:

- Organize and advertise community events and demonstrations that engage residents in conservation practices and activities that benefit storm water quality.
- Provide educational information and discussion through community meetings and events.

D. Themes

Greene County will address at least five different education themes during the duration of this permit. The themes will target existing TMDLs and potential community pollution sources as defined under community description on page 10.

Storm water Program Themes:

- **Trash & Illegal Dumping (T&ID)** will focus on storm water pollution prevention opportunities for businesses and residents. This will incorporate proper use of lawn and garden chemicals, yard waste disposal, hazardous waste disposal, recycling opportunities how to report illegal dumping, and stream clean-ups. This will address nutrients and urban runoff pollution.
- **Watershed Awareness (WA)** will focus on protecting and establishing stream buffers through plantings and education. This will address habitat, hydrology, sediment, and nutrients. And the 50th Anniversary of the designation of the Little Miami River as an Scenic River.
- **Backyard Conservation & Landscape Maintenance (BC&LM)** will focus on the use of composting, rain barrels, rain gardens, native vegetation, and trees to capture storm

water, prevent erosion, and protect stream corridors on residential properties. This will address habitat, hydrology, sediment, nutrients, and urban runoff.

- **Household Hazardous Waste Awareness (HHW)**, will target the development and community and residents to focus on how to properly manage waste for better water quality, infiltration, and regulation compliance. This will address sediment, nutrients, bacteria, hydrology, and habitat.
- **Managing your Home Sewage Treatment System (HSTS)** will focus on educating home owners on the responsibilities and proper management of an on-site sewage treatment system. This will keep nutrients, bacteria and pathogens from contaminating the water.

E. Target Audiences

- **Residents of townships** are targeted for improvements to general urban runoff pollution.
- **Commercial and industrial businesses** are targeted for improvements in urban runoff pollution and storm water retention and infiltration.
- **Landowners** are targeted for implementation of conservation implementation that can improve urban runoff and storm water. Specific landowner audiences that may receive particular attention include:
 - Stream side landowners
 - Homeowners with HSTS systems
 - Landowners considering improvements to their property
 - Landowners interested in conservation practices
- **Development community** is targeted to reduce impacts to water quality from developing lands.
- **Students and Youth** are targeted because they are the future landowners and decision makers.
- **Community groups** are targeted for their ability to reach a larger audience of residents, landowners and businesses and include:
 - Watershed groups
 - Environmental groups
 - Homeowner associations
 - Civic associations
 - Water Quality Partnership areas
 - Churches

F. Responsible Party and Legal Authority

GSWCD will provide guidance and assistance with educational materials and presentations to assist the county and 4 townships with compliance. An employee designated by each township will be responsible for the overall management and implementation of the storm water public education and outreach program in their township with assistance as needed from GSWCD, Greene Public Health, and Greene County Drainage Engineering Staff. These activities are well within the authority and ability of the county and townships, in partnership as needed with GSWCD, Greene Public Health, and Greene County Drainage Engineering Staff.

G. Measurable Goals and Planned Activities

BMP (mechanism) & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Theme or Message	Target Audience	% of Target Audience to be Reached	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
1) Distribute educational information. Township Designated Staff Greene SWCD Educator Greene County Environmental Service Staff Greene County Sanitary Engineer	a. Each township will publish one theme-specific educational article in a township newsletter and / or website each year. Township storm water contact may choose theme to fit with township's greatest need as long as five are covered during permit period.	Trash & Illegal Dumping (T&ID) Watershed Awareness (WA) Backyard Conservation & Landscape Maintenance (BC&LM)	Township residents.	50% of residents of unincorporated Greene County	i. Each township will publish a storm water education news article to be disseminated to all township residents once per year through newsletter, or web site if no newsletter. ii. Townships will post the article on their township web site if available.	Annually
	b. Most townships and county departments with a web presence will have a page or document on their web site on the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.	Household Hazardous Waste Awareness (HHW) Managing your Home Sewage Treatment System (HSTS)		Reach 2500 residents annually	i. Website development and maintenance is an educational tool used by townships. ii. GSWCD has storm water impacts pages. Some townships have storm water impacts pages already. iii. Create a new website for the storm water taskforce	Annually
	c. Publicize to township residents and employees.	TI&D, WA, BC&LM, HHW, HSTS	Township Employees and Residents	50% of Township employees	i. Develop information for brochures and websites. ii. Distribute and promote information at events, meetings and in newsletters	Annually

BMP (mechanism) & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Theme or Message	Target Audience	% of Target Audience to be Reached	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
	d. Social media will be used to provide information and updates to interested residents, stakeholders and partners.	TI&D, WA, BC&LM, HHW, HSTS	Greene County residents, elected officials, and conservation professionals	At least 250 people	i. Social media will continue to be used to distribute updates and information by GSWCD at least monthly. ii. Documentation of occurrences, target audience, and contact numbers will be retained for annual reporting.	Monthly
2) Provide environmental educational presentations and interactive displays to students K-12. Greene SWCD Educator	a. Provide programming to all schools and organizations in unincorporated Greene County.	TI&D, WA, BC&LM, HHW, HSTS	K-12 Students Adults	Reach 200 students annually and add 2 adult presentations	i. Provide targeted storm water education programming in coordination with state curriculum standards for students K-12 attending schools in unincorporated Greene County. ii. Partner with other county agencies to increase storm water awareness. . iii. Loan out education kits, displays and materials for use by environmental educators. iv. Documentation of occurrences, target audience, and contact numbers will be retained for annual reporting.	Annually

2. MCM 2: Public Involvement and Participation

A. Introduction

This minimum measure requires Greene County to engage the public for input and involvement in the county storm water management program (SWMP) and the county illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) plan. Public participation and involvement follows good public education and outreach to ensure compliance with local and state regulations, resolution of failing HSTS impacts and support for community projects and programs needed for a successful storm water program. The anticipated results are broader public support, improvements to the program plan and implementation, shorter implementation schedules, additional resources, and greater benefits to water quality in the county.

Benefits to the county include identification of resources and opportunities outside of existing county operations. Participation supports the county's tradition of serving the community.

Summarized Requirements from Ohio EPA Permit:

- Comply with state and local public notice requirements.
- Describe public involvement opportunities in developing and implementing your storm water management program.
- Describe target audiences for public involvement including residents, businesses, landowners, educational organizations, and community groups.
- Five public involvement activities over the permit term.

B. Decision Process

To address this minimum control measure, the townships of Greene County will engage in a storm water management program that allows for and encourages community participation. In order to involve the community effectively, local elected officials' leadership and support will continue to be important. For example, township trustees who often have close ties with residents need to understand the need for and support the implementation of the storm water program. For successful program implementation, local elected official engagement and cooperation will be integral to effective public participation.

After the first draft of the storm water management program is developed, it will be made available to stakeholders for their comment and review. Stakeholders are identified as residents, businesses, landowners, educational organizations, and community groups, especially watershed groups. Stakeholder input will assist in further development of activities and targets. Once the program has had an opportunity for public comment, comments received will be recorded and addressed. All township trustee meetings comply with Ohio public notice and open records laws.

As required by Storm water Regulations and as a logical progression of the County SWMP specific focus areas for public involvement will include businesses, developers and communities impacted by HSTSs. HSTS education will include focused presentations to affected communities on the IDDE plan under development. This plan will include the identification of geographic areas of pollution discharge that present risks to public health, a prioritization of these locations, a timeframe and methods for

eliminating these risks, and opportunities for public input and comment. Individuals with failing HSTS will be actively involved with GCPH in connecting to sanitary sewer or upgrading failing systems.

Participation and involvement opportunities include:

- Regular township trustee meetings that are open to and attended by residents.
- Township open house, picnic, harvest homecoming, etc. as available.
- Involvement of youth groups including after-school clubs, scouting organizations, or religious fellowship groups in watershed activities.
- Involvement of adult civic or religious organizations in watershed activities.
- Notices in township newsletters and / or websites seeking comment on NOI and SWMP.

C. Best Management Practices

The following BMPs will be used for public education and outreach:

- Provide opportunity for and consideration of public input into storm water management program.
- Involve residents in implementation of storm water program and improvement of water quality.
- Support existing watershed protection efforts.

D. Themes

Greene County will address at least five different education themes during the duration of this permit. The themes will target existing TMDLs and potential community pollution sources as defined under community description on page 10.

Storm water Program Themes:

- **Trash & Illegal Dumping (T&ID)** will focus on storm water pollution prevention opportunities for businesses and residents. This will incorporate proper use of lawn and garden chemicals, yard waste disposal, hazardous waste disposal, recycling opportunities how to report illegal dumping, and stream clean-ups. This will address nutrients and urban runoff pollution.
- **Watershed Awareness (WA)** will focus on protecting and establishing stream buffers through plantings and education. This will address habitat, hydrology, sediment, and nutrients. And the 50th Anniversary of the designation of the Little Miami River as an Scenic River.
- **Backyard Conservation & Landscape Maintenance (BC&LM)** will focus on the use of composting, rain barrels, rain gardens, native vegetation, and trees to capture storm water, prevent erosion, and protect stream corridors on residential properties. This will address habitat, hydrology, sediment, nutrients, and urban runoff.
- **Household Hazardous Waste Awareness (HHW)**, will target the development and community and residents to focus on how to properly manage waste for better water quality, infiltration, and regulation compliance. This will address sediment, nutrients, bacteria, hydrology, and habitat.
- **Managing your Home Sewage Treatment System (HSTS)** will focus on educating home owners on the responsibilities and proper management of an on-site sewage treatment system. This will keep nutrients, bacteria and pathogens from contaminating the water.

E. Target Audiences

- **Residents of townships** are targeted for improvements to general urban runoff pollution.
- **Commercial and industrial businesses** are targeted for improvements in urban runoff pollution and storm water retention and infiltration.
- **Landowners** are targeted for implementation of conservation implementation that can improve urban runoff and storm water. Specific landowner audiences that may receive particular attention include:
 - Stream side landowners
 - Homeowners with HSTS systems
 - Landowners considering improvements to their property
 - Landowners interested in conservation practices
- **Development community** is targeted to reduce impacts to water quality from developing lands.
- **Students and Youth** are targeted because they are the future landowners and decision makers.
- **Community groups** are targeted for their ability to reach a larger audience of residents, landowners and businesses and include:
 - Watershed groups
 - Environmental groups
 - Homeowner associations
 - Civic associations
 - Water Quality Partnership areas
 - Churches

F. Types of Public Involvement

- Participation by residents and community representatives in storm water activities and decisions through public meetings and open houses.
- Updates and information provided at township trustee meetings.
- Community projects and events including HHW collection days and locations, rain garden workshops and cost-share programs, stream clean-ups, storm drain stenciling, etc.
- Facilitating and participating in regional forums and events that encourage discussion and shared learning among community leaders, storm water professionals, and engaged residents

G. Responsible Party and Legal Authority

GSWCD will provide guidance and assistance with educational materials and presentations to assist the county and 4 townships with compliance. An employee designated by each township will be responsible for the overall management and implementation of the storm water public education and outreach program in their township with assistance as needed from GSWCD, Greene Public Health, and Greene County Drainage Engineering Staff. These activities are well within the authority and ability of the county and townships, in partnership as needed with GSWCD, Greene Public Health, and Greene County Drainage Engineering Staff.

H. Measurable Goals and Planned Activities

BMP (Activity) & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Theme or Message	Target Audience	Estimate of People to Participate	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
1) Provide opportunity for and consideration of public input into storm water management program. Township Designated Staff Storm water Taskforce	a. Allow for public input into the storm water management program through township trustee participation.	All	Residents and landowners of township through their elected representatives, the trustees.	One township representative on Storm water Taskforce	i. Township representation on Storm water Taskforce planning meetings.	Annually
	b. Allow for public comment of storm water management program.	All	All stakeholder groups including watershed groups,	Comments received from at least 2 stakeholder groups.	i. Create a centralized storm water taskforces webpage to easily access information. ii. Request review from targeted stakeholder groups.	Ongoing
	c. Put SWMP on trustee meeting agenda once each year.	All	Township trustees and residents	All township trustees and residents attending public meetings.	i. Trustees will put SWMP on their agenda and invite their representative or a representative from the County Storm water Taskforce to provide update and will continue with the process to update our current plan.	Annually
2) Involve residents in implementation of storm water program. Township designated representative. Greene SWCD	a. Conduct community projects for storm water management.	All	Township Residents Community Groups Commercial and industrial businesses	1 event per township over the permit term. 1% of township residents reached annually.	i. Each township will organize and participate in at least one event over the permit term. This can include public events to solicit comments for storm water program or related regulation changes, advertising HHW collection days and locations, rain garden workshops and cost-share programs, stream clean-ups, storm drain stenciling, etc. The same or similar events can be repeated over multiple years. ii. Greene Soil and Water will support at least one storm water demonstration project within unincorporated Greene County with public participation and will promote rain garden and storm water education information and programs..	Annually

BMP (Activity) & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Theme or Message	Target Audience	Estimate of People to Participate	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
Greene County Environmental Services						
Greene County Public Health						
	b. Increase homeowner awareness and knowledge of how to properly care for discharging HSTSs and report failing HSTSs.	HSTS	Residents	Approximately 150 households	i. Partner with Greene SWCD and others on the annual test your well and soil event where HSTS information can also be handed out.	Annually
3) Support existing watershed protection efforts.	a. Partner with area watershed organizations		Watershed groups	Attend at least 5 watershed network meetings.	i. Work with citizen volunteers to educate others in the community regarding storm water.	
Greene SWCD Storm water Taskforce		All				Semi Quarterly

3. MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

A. Introduction

This minimum measure requires Greene County to implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges, and includes comprehensive mapping of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). As defined by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), an MS4 is: the conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) that is owned or operated by a public body, designed and used for collecting Storm water, is not a combined sewer, and is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

As defined by EPA, an illicit discharge is any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges authorized under an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities. Greene County has not identified any of the following non-storm water discharges as significant contributors of pollutants to our MS4 and as directed by the permit will not address them; waterline flushing, springs, water from crawl space and sump pumps, footer drains, landscape irrigation, lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, individual residential car washing, uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, air conditioning condensation, dechlorinated swimming pool waters, potable water sources, flow from riparian habitats and wetlands, street wash water, and discharges or flows from firefighting activities.

In addition, Greene County has identified non-commercial vehicle washing as an incidental non-storm water discharge that will not be addressed as an illicit discharge because it is not expected to be a significant source of pollutants to the MS4.

Addressing this minimum measure includes mapping, legal prohibition and enforcement of illicit discharges, and a plan to detect and address illicit discharges.

Identifying and actively addressing water quality issues at the local level supports the recognition of Greene County as a “green” community, ensures that this remains a great place to live, and serves as a regional example for improving water quality for other counties and townships. This will address the TMDL issues of bacteria, nutrients, and toxicity in the County.

Summarized Requirements from Ohio EPA Permit:

- Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into your small MS4.
- Complete a comprehensive storm sewer system map showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all surface waters of the State that receive discharges from those outfalls. The comprehensive storm sewer system map shall also include your MS4 system, including catch basins, pipes, ditches, flood control facilities (retention/detention ponds), post-construction water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) and private post construction water quality BMPs. The map must be updated annually and as needed.
- Mapping must contain a list of all Household Sewage Treatment Systems (HSTSs) connected to discharge to your MS4. This map shall include details on the type and size of conduits/ditches in

your MS4 that receive discharges from HSTSs, as well as the water bodies receiving the discharges from your MS4.

- Prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, illicit discharges into the storm sewer system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions.
- Develop and implement a plan to detect and eliminate non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to your MS4.
- Identify residences with existing individual discharging HSTSs that can be legally, feasibly, and economically connected to sanitary sewers.
- Develop or enhance an operation and maintenance program which determines if existing HSTSs are operating as designed and intended and if not, then a program that requires elimination, upgrade or replacement of the systems.
- Investigate the source of contamination in outfalls identified during the dry weather screening process.
- Work with local wastewater authorities to evaluate the planned or possible future installation of sewers for areas, which contain high densities of discharging HSTSs.
- Inform public employees, businesses and the public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste

B. Decision Process

The Greene County Storm water Program is part of a progressive effort to reduce the volume of and manage the pollution of storm water that is conveyed to community streams during storm events.

While the entirety of unincorporated Greene County is the focus of the Storm water Management Program, the urbanized areas, as identified in the US Census, are the focus of the NPDES storm water permit, thus making the minimum requirements of the NPDES permit a subset of the overall effort and direction of the Greene County Storm water Program.

The Greene County Storm water Partnership agencies have had significant success in documenting and mapping natural drainage features as well as constructed storm water infrastructure throughout Greene County. In addition to these resources, improvements have been made in the documentation and mapping of aerators throughout Greene County, as well as outreach to and education of county residents relative to storm water issues and HSTS.

The issues with HSTS are numerous and diverse throughout Greene County and pose the largest set of problems when considering their effects on water quality. While the legal responsibilities lie with the owners of HSTSs and the legal authority lies with Greene County Public Health, the Greene County Storm water Partnership agencies are working together to provide guidance and alternatives to owners of malfunctioning or failing systems. In Greene County, this issue also involves the local municipalities for long term, sanitary sewer resolutions. Further understanding of the HSTSs management challenges and viable options for addressing failing or malfunctioning HSTSs is available in a separate Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination planning document is available through Greene County Public Health.

To this end, the core of MCM #3 efforts will be on maintaining a strong working relationship between Greene Soil and Water Conservation District and Greene County Public Health in the monitoring of the MS4, continued monitoring of HSTS, and working on resolving illicit discharge issues as they are

identified. In addition, coordination with the Greene County Sanitary Engineer and the Greene County Engineer will maintain crucial as comprehensive mapping is updated throughout the county to assist in tracking illicit discharge sources and identifying possible connections to sanitary sewer. All activities undertaken with this MCM that relate to HSTS and other sewage related issues help to address the TMDLs of bacteria and nutrients identified in the watersheds within Greene County.

C. Summary of Planned Activities

The following describes how Greene County plans to proceed with the requirements for NPDES permit:

- Continue to ensure public and county employee awareness on how to recognize and address illicit discharges of all types through public education and proper documentation and handling of illegal dumping and pollution complaints.
- Continue the dry-weather-screening throughout each of the townships and incorporate findings into existing database.
- Continue active investigations of HSTS. These investigations will include an evaluation of the systems as well as consideration of various options for resolving malfunctioning systems including:
 - Connecting at risk unincorporated geographical areas or subdivisions with illicit discharges and/or failed HSTS causing public health nuisances to a sanitary sewer extension;
 - Increasing financial resources for sanitary sewer extensions and maintenance and operation;
 - Improving jurisdictional cooperation on annexation issues;
 - Providing public notice, education, and participation;
 - Repairing, altering or replacing illicit discharges and/or failed HSTS causing public health nuisances in unincorporated geographical areas or subdivisions with without access to sanitary sewers to operate as designed and intended;
 - Requiring continuous inspection, operation, and maintenance programs of all existing HSTS; and
 - Reestablishing flexible, reasonable and transparent time-frames.
- Evaluate effectiveness of existing IDDE activities and update IDDE Plan, SWMP and program activities as necessary.

D. Responsible Party and Legal Authority

NON-HSTS DISCHARGES

For non-HSTS Discharges Section _____ of the Greene County Zoning Resolution addresses nuisances including trash, toxic and hazardous materials. Enforcement through this avenue may be a lengthy process.

Alternatively, local law enforcement as defined in ORC 2935.03 can enforce ORC 6111 which states: no person shall recklessly cause pollution or place or cause to be placed any sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes in a location where they cause pollution to any WATERS OF THE STATE without a valid or unexpired permit issued by the director of the Ohio EPA. Grab samples may be taken by the OEPA, local law enforcement or other officials during the investigations of these crimes and have them analyzed for evidence. The authority is granted to local law enforcement to file charges on violators of ORC 6111 by the authority granted under ORC 2935.03. The Greene County Assistant Prosecutor may also file an indictment in order to obtain convictions through the Greene County Court.

HSTS ILLICIT DISCHARGES and PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCES

Greene County Public Health staff has the authority to enforce Greene County Public Health Regulation ____, Ohio Administrative Code 3701-29 and Ohio Revised Code 3718.011 to meet the requirements of the Greene County NPDES Phase II Permit in the area of Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination.

Greene County Public Health has authority to regulate sewage treatment systems ("STS") under Revised Code Chapter 3718 and d Greene County Public Health Regulation ____, Ohio Administrative Code 3701-29. Neither R.C. Chapter 3718 nor Regulation 720 use the phrase "illicit discharge," however, the authority to address public health nuisance conditions is covered both by statute and rule.

When it is alleged or upon discovery that an HSTS is causing a public health nuisance as defined in R.C. 3718.011 and/or OAC 370-29, then Public Health has the authority to investigate such complaints and allegations. Sanitarians are responsible for investigating all illicit discharges and sewage nuisances. The enforcement process is summarized below:

- Water Quality Program sanitarians will investigate and issue Notice of Violation(s) if a nuisance condition(s) is verified by observation and/or water testing of effluent as defined in ORC 3718.011 and OAC 3701-29;
- If compliance is not achieved through issuing Notice(s) of Violation, staff sanitarians will provide recommendations to the Board of Health requesting an Order from the Board of Health declaring the existing condition(s) a nuisance and ordering the owner/responsible party to abate such condition(s) which may include repair or alteration of the existing HSTS or installation of a new HSTS or if applicable, connecting to sanitary sewer;
- In addition, this Order will also allow staff sanitarians to refer this matter to the Greene County Prosecuting Attorney for further legal action if compliance is not obtained through this Board of Health Order;
- A civil action will be filed in Greene County Municipal Court, to seek injunctive relief and permanent injunction against the owner and/or responsible party and the real property where a violation is occurring;
- The court in which such an action is filed has jurisdiction to grant such relief upon showing evidence that the nuisance condition(s) exist on the real property and the defendant(s) named in the complaint is in violation of Revised Code and/or OAC 3701-29;
- Additional motions include contempt for which the penalty can be daily fines and/or jail time for the defendant(s);
- Finally, accumulated daily fines can be reduced to a judgment and assessed against the real property. As a possible last remedy, the Board of Health may also authorize the prosecutor to file foreclosure against the property in order to collect the lien and force a sheriff sale of the property.

CONNECTIONS TO CENTRAL SANITARY SEWER

Public Health also possesses the authority to require that whenever a central sanitary sewerage system is determined to be available and accessible to a property, the household sewage treatment system shall be abandoned, and the house sewer directly connected to the central sewerage system. This authority applies regardless of the manner by which the sanitary sewerage system was constructed. A similar process of enforcement will be followed as outlined above which may include issuing to the

property owner Notice(s) of Violation, a Board of Health Order and filing for injunctive relief. There are many variables in the current state of the law regarding enforcement, including but not limited to: whether or not Public Health enforces its local regulation or the existing State rules); whether or not the Public Health order is appealable under ORC Chapter 2506 for enforcement of local regulation or appealable under ORC section 3718.11 to Court of Common Pleas or Sewage Treatment System Appeals Board; and whether or not Public Health seeks injunctive relief under ORC section 3709.211 or ORC section 3718.10. Additional remedies are available when sanitary sewer is available and accessible. See ORC Chapter 6117 and NPDES Permit No. OHQ000002, Part III, B(3)(d)(i).

E. Measurable Goals and Planned Activities

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
Ordinance or Other Regulatory Mechanism Greene Public Health	Use OAC 3701-29 (Sewage Treatment System Rules) and ORC 3718.011 to eliminate illicit discharges in MS4s from Sewage Treatment Systems (STSs).	Update IDDE Program Sanitarians will continue to use OAC 301-29, ORC 3718.011, and enforcement procedures outlined in the IDDE Plan, Storm water Management Plan.	Ongoing
Greene Public Health	Continue to use identified state and local regulations to eliminate non-STs illicit discharges to the MS4s.	Local law enforcement, township staff and other county agencies are encouraged and advised to investigate and document reports/complaints of non-STs illicit discharges to the MS4s and report such complaints to the Greene County Prosecutor's Office.	Ongoing
Storm Sewer System Map Greene County Assistant Engineer and Staff GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County GIS Township Designated Representative	Further development of comprehensive storm sewer map (MS4) in formats allowed, and to the extent possible with available funding.	We will continue to develop the Storm Sewer map using a combination of field work, engineering drawings, and GIS software. Funds to support 2019 activities are appropriated in the county budget.	Ongoing
STS Mapping and List Greene Public Health	Continue to refine and update records and GIS database identifying ATUs connected to and discharging to the MS4s.	Staff will continue to verify ATUs connected to and discharging to MS4s. Any changes or additions will be added to the database.	Annually

IDDE Plan Greene County Public Health Storm water Taskforce	An updateable plan that considers storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges.	Continue with the review and revision of the IDDE Plan, including but not limited to updating of procedures for the enforcement of failing STSs and eliminating illicit discharges.	Ongoing
Evaluate the effectiveness of the IDDE Plan Storm water Taskforce	Continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the IDDE plan to ensure that identified illicit discharges are eliminated from the MS4s.	GCPH will continue to track failing STSs complaints, investigations, enforcement, disposition, outcomes and elimination of illicit discharges to the MS4s.	Ongoing
Failed HSTS Complaints from Sources Other than the ATU Operation/Maintenance Program (Public, Gov't Agencies, Interoffice, etc.) Greene Public Health	Continue to investigate all complaints or reports of possible failing STSs from all other sources outside the GCPH Operation and Maintenance Program.	IDDE Program Sanitarians will investigate, verify and use enforcement to eliminate illicit discharges to the MS4s.	Ongoing
Dry-Weather Screening of Outfalls Greene SWCD Greene County Assistant Engineer Greene County Engineer Inspector Designated Township Staff	Continue Dry Weather Screening of locations identified during the MS4 mapping effort with concentration on County MS4 outfalls.	In 2019, the program will continue Dry Weather Screening outfalls (public and private) to the County MS4 identified as the MS4 mapping effort continues as well as County MS4 outfalls to waters of the state.	Ongoing

4. MCM 4: Construction Site Storm water Runoff Control

A. Introduction

This minimum control measure addresses management of storm water runoff from construction activity that results in a land disturbance of one acre or greater. Storm water runoff management addresses both how water is retained and released during and after storm water events and how erosion is minimized through the use of site design techniques, the management of construction activity, and the use of erosion control practices until a site is stabilized with permanent vegetation. Sediment is one of the TMDLs for Greene County. During a short period of time, uncontrolled construction sites can contribute more sediment to streams than would be deposited naturally during several decades.

During construction, the design and installation of long-term storm water management controls are also reviewed and inspected along with temporary erosion and sediment controls. These controls may use overlapping or separate Best Management Practices.

Benefits to Greene County and townships include reduced erosion and sedimentation along waterways and ditches, improved quality of streams for recreation and fishing, and continued availability of a quality drinking water supply.

Requirements from Ohio EPA Permit:

- Develop an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance. The regulation will be equivalent with the technical requirements set forth in the Construction General Storm water Permits.
- Require construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;
- Require construction site operators to control waste such as, but not limited to, discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality.
- Develop procedures for storm water pollution prevention plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts.
- Develop procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.
- Develop procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.

B. Decision Process

Greene County has had an active construction site runoff control program since 19___. This program is coordinated and led under the authority of the Greene County Regional Planning (GCRP) department with assistance from and coordination with Greene County Engineer, GSWCD, GCPH, and the townships. The Technical Review Committee reviews residential and commercial development plan proposals for compliance with the applicable Construction General Permit prior to Greene County Regional Planning issuing certificates of zoning compliance. Greene Soil and Water Conservation District, Greene County Engineering, and Township Zoning staff conducts site inspections in accordance with the applicable Construction General Permit requirements.

The Greene County Storm water Taskforce will continue to enforce storm water runoff controls on construction projects that disturb one acre or more of land. Reduction of pollutants in storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre shall be included if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.

TMDLs are targeted in the development of programs that support the Best Management Practices prescribed in this minimum measure. Ensuring proper controls on active construction sites with frequent site inspections and communications during planning will reduce sediment entering streams. By ensuring that proper long-term controls for storm water management are in place before and during construction, there will be a reduction in nutrients, bacteria, and toxicity entering the streams. Hydrology and habitat will also be addressed with proper storm water controls and the identification of sensitive natural areas before and during construction.

C. Responsible Party and Legal Authority

Greene County Regional Planning will be responsible for the overall management of this Minimum Control Measure. Implementation of this minimum control measure's requirements will be completed by various agencies including Greene County Regional Planning, the County Engineer's office, the County Sanitary Engineer's office and the Greene Soil and Water Conservation District. Requirements will be addressed by documenting the implementation of BMPs required by the most current OEPA construction general permit. The County Engineer and Greene County Regional Planning will review the success and document achievement of the measurable goals of the construction site storm water runoff control program and BMPs.

Greene County Regional Planning with the Townships Zoning Departments have the legal authority to develop and enforce regulations for construction site storm water runoff control for all major county subdivisions. The Greene County Subdivision Regulations, adopted in ____, address the requirements for developing major subdivisions. The Greene County Storm Water Management Rules, Regulations, and Erosion Control Manual was adopted by the Board of Greene County Commissioners under the authority of Chapter 307.70 of the Ohio Revised Code (Resolution No. 14-446, September 11, 2014). address erosion and sediment control requirements for major subdivision and require compliance with the applicable OEPA Construction General Permit. Section ____ of the Subdivision Regulations outlines enforcement procedures for violations, including penalties for violations.

Greene County Regional Planning has the legal authority to develop and enforce regulations for construction site storm water runoff control for single lot developments in the urbanized townships in Greene County. Greene County uses zoning regulations for this purpose. Sections ____ and ____ of the Greene County Zoning Resolution are used to ensure compliance with NPDES permit requirements; this includes requirements for the review of development proposals, inspections, enforcement and penalties for non-compliance. Section ____ of the Greene County Zoning Resolution addresses nuisances including trash, toxic and hazardous materials.

The townships adopt and enforce township zoning regulations that address construction site storm water runoff control for single lot developments. The townships administering their own zoning include: _____. These ____ townships have similar legal authority and requirements for development as Greene County.

Greene Soil and Water Conservation District has the authority to provide assistance and review for erosion and sediment control as outlined in ORC 1515.

The County Engineer's office has agreed to assist in reviewing storm water calculations for the townships.

D. Measurable Goals and Planned Activities

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
1) Ordinance or Other Regulatory Mechanism Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. Regulatory mechanism requiring implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls and Storm water pollution prevention for all development sites disturbing over one acre and in compliance with General Construction Permit.	i. Enforce sediment and erosion control of one acre or more with existing regulations and state regulations meeting permit minimum requirements. ii. Continue reviewing and updating regulatory mechanism iii. Cite local code(s) being used (If available, web link for code(s)) will be reported in the annual report).	Ongoing, Ongoing, Annually,
2) Sediment and Erosion Control Requirements Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist	a) Enforce regulatory mechanism requiring implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls.	i. Enforce sediment and erosion control of one acre to ensure compliance with existing regulations and state regulations. ii. Annually report inspection results.	Ongoing, Annually,

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff			
3) Complaint Process Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. All complaints documented and forwarded to correct agency to address.	i. Number of complaints received and followed-up on results recorded. ii. Complaint database results will be included in the annual report.	Annually Annually
4) Site Plan Review Procedures	a. Develop and implement procedures for reviewing construction plans for sites over one acre for erosion and sediment control and storm water pollution prevention, including commercial sites for Greene County.	i. Implement existing procedures for construction site plan review. ii. Continue reviewing and updating procedures for construction site plan review to reflect changes in state and local regulations.	Ongoing,

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff		iii. Number of sites requiring plans and number of plans reviewed will be reported in the annual report.	Ongoing, Annually,
5) Site Inspection Procedures Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. Continue site inspection schedule in compliance with site inspection procedures adopted by each agency. The frequency of inspections must be no less than monthly and after major storm events.	i. Review procedures with relevant county and township staff. ii. Number of sites, number of inspections, and average frequency of inspections will be reported in the annual report.	Annually Annually

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
6) Enforcement Procedures Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. Continue to implement enforcement procedures in regulatory mechanisms for erosion and sediment controls, construction site waste controls and storm water pollution prevention to ensure all requirements are being met.	i. Continue to enforce non-compliance with existing procedures that meet minimum permit requirements. ii. Review and update of enforcement procedures to enhance program. iii. Number of violation letters and number of enforcement actions will be reported in the annual report.	Ongoing Ongoing Annually

5. MCM 5: Post-Construction Storm water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

A. Introduction

These measures start at development plan review and continue through ongoing management of storm water management practices that remain on site after construction. Well designed and maintained post construction storm water management addresses both water quantity and quality for the long term. This includes the use of non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs), including wise placement of green space and stream buffers which can reduce costs of ongoing maintenance. Benefits of managed storm water runoff include increased infiltration for ground water recharge, decreased stream erosion through reduction of storm water volumes, and improved water quality by capturing pollutants from runoff using well designed BMPs or treatment trains. These benefits will also help improve the TMDL issues of sediment, habitat, and hydrology.

Requirements from Ohio EPA Permit:

- Develop, continue to implement and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into our small MS4. The program will ensure that controls are in place that will prevent or minimize impacts.
- Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs appropriate for our community.
- Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State or local law. The ordinance or regulatory mechanism will, at a minimum, be equivalent with the technical requirements set forth in the applicable Ohio EPA NPDES General Storm water Permit (s) for Construction Activities applicable for our permit area which have been issued at the time of issuance of this permit. This includes the following Ohio EPA NPDES General Storm water Permits for Construction Activities: OHC000003, OHCD00001 and OHCO00001.
- The plan will ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.

B. Decision Process

Greene County will address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, with controls that prevent or minimize water quality impacts.

The Greene County Storm water Taskforce will continue to enforce storm water runoff controls on construction projects that disturb one acre or more of land. Reduction of pollutants in storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre shall be included if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.

The Greene County Storm water Taskforce will continue to promote post-construction nonstructural BMPs by recommending the adoption of appropriate policies and ordinances to regulatory authorities. Such policies and ordinances will protect environmentally sensitive areas and natural resources. The policies and ordinances may include conservation development regulations, riparian setback regulations, wetland setback regulations, and tree ordinances.

The Greene County Storm Water Management Rules, Regulations, and Erosion Control Manual outlines requirements for post-construction structural BMPs including permitted types of practices, design standards, and long-term operation and maintenance requirements. Land use, potential pollution sources, existing water quality, and storm water system information will be considered when selecting BMPs for this minimum control measure.

TMDLs are targeted in the development of programs that support the Best Management Practices prescribed in this minimum measure. By ensuring that proper long-term controls for storm water management are installed and maintained properly, there will be a reduction in nutrients, bacteria, and toxicity entering the streams. Hydrology and habitat will also be addressed with proper storm water controls and the identification of sensitive natural areas.

C. Responsible Party and Legal Authority

Greene County Regional Planning, County Engineer and Sanitary Engineer's office will be responsible for the overall management and implementation of the post-construction storm water management program. Greene Soil and Water will provide support with technical guidance and educational opportunities to assist the County in training and meeting this minimum control measure.

To the extent allowable under state and local law, Greene County and townships have adopted regulations complimentary to the OEPA NPDES General Construction Permit requirements, for addressing post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. The regulatory mechanisms address implementation, maintenance, inspection and enforcement. Greene County Regional Planning has developed and enforces regulations for post-construction storm water management for all major county subdivisions. Section ____ of the Greene County Subdivision Regulations addresses requirements for the development of a major subdivision. Section ____ of the Subdivision Regulations and Section ____ of the Greene County Storm Water Management Rules, Regulations, and Erosion Control Manual specifically address post construction requirements.

Greene County Regional Planning has developed and enforces regulations for post-construction storm water management for single lot developments in the townships in Greene County. Sections ____ and ____ of the Greene County Zoning Resolution are used to ensure compliance with NPDES permit requirements; this includes requirements for the review of development proposals, inspections, enforcement and penalties for non-compliance.

The remaining ____ townships have adopted and enforce township zoning regulations that address post-construction storm water management for single lot developments. The ____ townships administering their own zoning include: _____.

Greene Soil and Water Conservation District has the authority to provide assistance and review for erosion and sediment control as outlined in ORC 1515.

D. Measurable Goals and Planned Activities

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
1) Ordinance or Other Regulatory Mechanism Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. Regulatory mechanism requiring implementation of post-construction runoff controls for all development sites over 1one acre, including redevelopment sites.	i. Continue reviewing and updating regulatory mechanisms to enhance program. ii. Cite local code(s) being used.	Ongoing Annually
2) Post-Construction Requirements Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning	a. Continue to support nonstructural BMPs such as policies and ordinances that direct growth away from environmentally sensitive areas and protect valuable natural resources.	i. Adopt policies or ordinances such as riparian ordinances, tree ordinances, wetland ordinances, and conservation development.	Ongoing
	b. Provide guidance for structural BMPs using the Greene County Storm water Drainage Manual.	i. Structural and nonstructural standards being used will be listed in the annual report.	Annually

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
Greene County Engineering Staff			
3) Site Plan Review Procedures Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. Continued implementation of procedures for reviewing storm water pollution prevention plans for sites over 1one acre for post-construction BMPs, both structural and nonstructural, including commercial sites.	i. Review and enhance procedures for reviewing storm water pollution prevention plans. ii. Number of sites requiring plans and number of plan reviews will be reported in the annual report.	Ongoing Annually

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
<p>4) Site Inspection Procedures</p> <p>Zoning Townships, Administrator</p> <p>GSWCD Urban Specialist</p> <p>Greene County Regional Planning</p> <p>Greene County Engineering Staff</p>	<p>a. All post construction structural and non-structural BMPs will be inspected during implementation to ensure the BMP will function as intended to reduce storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects.</p>	<p>i. Ensure all post-construction BMPs are functioning as intended at the time of acceptance.</p> <p>ii. Number of sites, number of inspections, and average frequency of inspections will be reported in the annual report.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Annually</p>

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
5) Enforcement Procedures Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. Enforcement procedures that ensure post construction BMPs are in place as intended and according to the general storm water permit for construction activities applicable to either the County.	i. Continue implementing regulatory enforcement mechanism. ii. Number of violation letters and enforcement actions will be reported in the annual report.	Ongoing Annually
6) Long-Term O&M Plans/Agreements Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning	a. To ensure the long term management and operation of the approved post-construction BMPs, an O & M plan, with a signed agreement between the developer and jurisdiction, must be approved by the appropriate jurisdiction.	i. Continue requiring O&M Agreements for post construction BMPs iii. Number of sites requiring plans and number of agreement in place will be reported in the annual report.	Ongoing Annually

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
Greene County Engineering Staff			

6. MCM 6: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

A. Introduction

The Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Minimum Control Measure (MCM) requires the operator of a permitted Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) to develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the ultimate goal of reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, MS4 maintenance, new construction and land disturbances. TMDLs that may be addressed under MCM #6 are nutrients (from salt and fertilizers), and urban runoff (from the chemicals, paints, solvents, etc. used in the maintenance facilities.)

Applicable Requirements from Ohio EPA Permit:

- Required employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances and storm water system maintenance.
- For facilities not requiring a separate NPDES Industrial Permit that conduct activities described in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14) such as vehicle maintenance facilities, fueling stations, salt storage, waste transfer stations, composting facilities and bus terminals, a Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3), shall be developed and implemented using the industrial permit SWP3 as a guide.
- MS4 must adopt maintenance activities, schedules, inspection procedures, and proper waste disposal for controls to reduce pollutants.
- New flood management projects must be assessed for impacts on water quality. Existing projects should also be evaluated for opportunities to incorporate additional water quality protection devices and practices.

B. Decision Process

The application of the NPDES permit requirements to Phase II communities presents some significant challenges for some agency partners participating in the Greene county NPDES program. Employees of agencies with small staff resources are responsible for more diverse group of tasks. However, the nature of MCM #6 is specific to each agency partner and facility. It was determined that the most effective way to meet the intended program goals of MCM #6 was to utilize the greater NPDES program staff resources to provide training and guidance to Agency partners and facility managers. Agency partners and facility managers could develop appropriate procedures or controls after evaluating their operations, resources and facilities. They could also draw on resources and expertise available through the Greene County NPDES program to for guidance and assistance when needed.

Actions completed under this MCM have included facilitating training and communication with partner agencies and providing guidance for the evaluation of municipal facilities and the development of SWPPPs where appropriate. The goal and intent has been to efficiently provide to the key personnel for each partner agency, the knowledge to examine and manage their own actions and facilities to reduce storm water pollution discharging from streets, parking lots, open spaces, salt storage area, fueling stations and vehicle maintenance facilities to local waterways.

It is recommended that agency partners have appropriate operation and maintenance programs which include procedures, maintenance schedules and inspection schedules designed prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations. Items covered may include but are not limited to:

- Storing potential pollutants inside or under cover,
- proper disposal of waste,
- salt storage and handling,
- oil water separator maintenance
- MS4 maintenance and waste disposal
- street sweeping,
- trash pickup along roads
- minimization and safe use of herbicides and pesticides

The NPDES program group also provides training each year for employees of co-permittees, and facility managers are encouraged to provide in house training specific to their operations and SWPPP if applicable. In house training should include facility specific information on reducing and preventing storm water runoff from the facility. Some examples are:

- emergency spill procedures,
- maintenance activities and schedules,
- record keeping,
- storm water flow path and
- proper disposal of waste.

Facility managers are also encouraged to share ideas and training opportunities with other facility managers who are co-permittees.

It is recommended that agency partners reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from streets, roads, municipal parking lots, storage yards, maintenance facilities and salt storage facilities by storing potential pollutants indoors and/or in secondary containment, keeping exposed impervious surface clean and free from potential pollutants, minimizing the use of pesticides and herbicides, implementing street sweeping and trash pick-up programs and implementing BMPs which reduce runoff and or pollutant load.

Salt usage and conservation have not been a focus point because related decisions are driven by the need to provide for the safety of the traveling public while at the same time conserving limited financial resources. However, facility managers are encouraged to store salt under cover and to ensure handling areas are well cleaned after salt handling activities.

To further enhance the program, the township representative on the NPDES committee will continue to communicate with individual townships and work with them to improve storm water quality efficiencies in facility and operation management, employee training, record keeping and annual reporting. Opportunities will be sought for shared training between co-permittees, facility evaluations will be reviewed and the need for regular inspection and recordkeeping emphasized.

The MS4 permit does require the county and townships to assess new flood management projects for water quality impacts and consider retrofits for existing projects. There are currently no facilities that fit this definition under county or township ownership at this time.

C. Description of Facilities Owned and Operated by Co-Permittees

List of Municipal Facilities Subject to Program	Facility Address (Write "none" in this column if you have no facilities subject to the program)	O&M Procedures Developed for Facilities (Yes or No)	# of Facility Inspections Performed	Frequencies of Such Inspections
Bath Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bath Road Department Building 	Yes	1	Annually
Beavercreek Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sugarcreek Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Safety Building Firehouse 71 Roads and Services Department Building 	Yes	3	Annually
Xenia Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	N/A	N/A	N/A

MS4 Maintenance	Summarize Maintenance Activities and Schedules		Summarize Activities Performed
Bath Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean overflow basins and catch basins at least 3 times per year 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch Basins Cleaned (ea.): N/R Catch Basin Repair: N/R Catch basin inspection: 80
Beavercreek Township.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect, clean, and maintain catch basins and outfalls Ditch cleaning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch Basins Cleaned (ea.): NR Catch Basin Repair: NR Catch basin inspection: 500
Sugarcreek Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culvert and catch basins inspected and cleared of debris as needed Replace storm drain risers to prevent flooding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch Basins Cleaned (ea.): NR Storm Drain Risers replaced: 2
Xenia Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect, clean, and maintain catch basins and outfalls Ditch and road culvert cleaning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch Basins Cleaned (ea.): 20/2 times in 2018 Catch Basin Installed: 1 Catch Basin replacement: 2 Debris removed from 10 road culverts
Disposal of Wastes	Procedures Developed (Yes or No)	Document Amounts of Wastes Properly Disposed	
Bath Township	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material placed in dumpsters for removal to landfill 	

Beavercreek Township	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials oil, paper, and cardboard recycled with Greene County Environmental Services Street sweeping: Placed in dumpster for removal to landfill
Sugarcreek Township	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used Oil: given to Xenia Township to be used as a source of heat for their facility
Xenia Township.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used Oil: Recycled, to be used as a source of heat for their facility

Road Salt	Storage Covered (Yes or No)	Tons Used	Summarize Measures Taken to Minimize Usage
Bath Township	Yes	300	Apply properly and limit as much as possible.
Beavercreek Township	Yes	500	All equipment calibrated annually, all operators trained in proper operation to use minimal amounts. Addition of a natural salt additive to reduce salt usage/
Sugarcreek Township	Yes	472 salt 360 gal of beet heat	All equipment calibrated, and staff trained annually
Xenia Township	Yes	300	All equipment calibrated, and staff trained annually.

Street Sweeping	Procedures Developed (Yes or No)	Document Amount of Material Collected and Property Disposed
Bath Township	No	No street sweeping.
Beavercreek Township.	Yes	45 miles swept annually. Debris are disposed of in landfill.
Sugarcreek Township	Yes	Curbed streets are swept annually. Debris are disposed of in landfill.
Xenia Township.	Yes	Removed 15 yards of debris. Debris discarded into dumpster for disposal in landfill.
Flood Management Projects	Summarize any New or Existing Flood Management Projects	Summarize Measures Taken to Minimize Usage

	that were Assessed for Impacts on Water Quality	

Pesticide & Herbicide Usage	Procedures Developed (Yes or No)	Gallons Used (Use quantities and units as purchased)	Summarize Measures Taken to Minimize Usage
Bath Township	Yes	10 gal	Mowed at least three times a year to control the weeded and used min. amounts of herbicide.
Beavercreek Township	Yes	10 gal	Trained and licensed applicators, spray only the guardrails.
Sugarcreek Township	Yes	1.25 gal Roundup 1.28 gal Crossbow 3.39 gal Pramitol 25 E	Applicators are licensed and properly trained according to state requirements.
Xenia Township	Yes	10 gal	Trained and licensed applicators, spray only the guardrails.

D. Other Considerations: Green Infrastructure

The Greene County Storm water Taskforce has long recognized the responsibility and need to set the example for water quality management and storm water retention. Township and County agencies have committed to locating opportunities for storm water retention and demonstration projects. These opportunities include bioswales, rain gardens, wetland restoration and conservation easements. Existing green infrastructure demonstrations _____.

E. Responsible Party and Legal Authority

Responsible Parties are in the table below. Each township and county agency has the authority to manage and make decisions for their facility

F. Measurable Goals and Planned Activities

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
1) Employee Training Program Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. Annual training related to reduction of pollutant runoff from municipal facilities and operations will be provided for road superintendents, facility managers, and staff who participate in fleet, road or drainage maintenance.	i) Provide one training session open to all applicable employees of co-permittees. ii) Provide facility specific training to applicable employees at each facility required to have a SWPPP.	Annually Annually
2) Facilities Subject to Program Zoning Townships, Administrator	a. An industrial SWPPP developed for each facility when required	i) County facility SWPPP template developed based on industrial SWPPP guidance. ii) SWPPP completed for each facility. iii) Agency partners will evaluate any changes in operations at their facilities that necessitate the development of a SWPPP and develop SWPPPs as needed.	Complete Complete Ongoing

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
GSWCD Urban Specialist	b. SWPPP implementation evaluations.	i) Contact facilities with SWPPPs and determine if each SWPPP is up to date, inspection schedules and procedures have been included, inspection reports are on file and if employees have been trained.	Complete
Greene County Regional Planning		ii) Streamline annual reporting by developing and quarterly Good Housekeeping report form.	Complete
Greene County Engineering Staff			
3) MS4 Maintenance	a. Agency partners operating MS4 systems maintain and clean MS4 infrastructure as needed.	Record and report:	Annually,
Zoning Townships, Administrator		i) New storm tile installed,	
		ii) storm tile repaired or replaced,	
		iii) storm tile cleaned,	
		iv) open ditches constructed,	
		v) open ditch cleaned or repaired,	
		vi) catch basins installed,	
		vii) catch basins repaired or replaced,	
		viii) catch basins cleaned	
GSWCD Urban Specialist			
Greene County Regional Planning			
Greene County Engineering Staff			

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
4) Disposal of Waste. Zoning Townships, Administrator GSWCD Urban Specialist Greene County Regional Planning Greene County Engineering Staff	a. Facility managers are responsible for the responsible disposal of waste from the facility they manage. Training and guidance have been provided through the NPDES program.	i) Each agency partner report if they have developed waste disposal procedures. ii) Record and Report the waste disposal and quantity for each of the applicable wastes listed below: Construction and Demolition Waste Vector Waste Used oil Oil spill pigs Oil water separators Yard waste Recyclables Solvents Septic Tank Waste House Hold Hazardous Waste collected at a community event (reported by quantity and type)	Ongoing, Annually,
5) Road Salt Townships-Road Superintendents	a. Managers of facilities with salt storage should ensure that the facility SWPPP includes provisions to prevent storm water pollution with high concentrations of salt and to prevent groundwater contamination with highly saline storm water.	i. Keep stored salt dry to prevent contamination of ground and surface water. ii. Locate salt storage and handling areas away from storm water flow paths. iii. Clean and inspect salt handling areas after each salt handling event. iv. Report tons of salt used by each agency partner and if each agency operates a salt storage facility or purchases salt from another agency.	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Annually
6) Pesticide & Herbicide Usage Townships-Road Superintendents	a. It is recommended that all partner agencies utilize procedures which minimize the use of herbicides and pesticides.	i. Use properly trained and licensed applicators. ii. Develop procedures to minimize the use of herbicides and pesticides. Report if procedures are developed (yes or no).	Ongoing Annually,

BMP & Responsible Party	Measurable Goal	Summary of Planned Activities	Proposed Schedule
		iii. Document the quantity and type of each herbicide and pesticide purchased.	Annually,
7) Fertilizer Usage Townships-Road Superintendents	a. It is recommended that all partner agencies utilize procedures which minimize the use of fertilizer.	i. Develop procedures to minimize the use of herbicides and pesticides. Report if procedures are developed (yes or no). ii. Document the quantity and type of each herbicide and pesticide purchased.	Annually, Annually,
8) Street Sweeping Townships-Road Superintendents	a It is recommended that all partner agencies operating and maintain roadways, conduct street sweeping on curb and gutter streets and trash pick-up on other roads where appropriate.	i. Report the number of road miles swept, frequency of sweeping and the method of waste disposal. ii. Document the amount of trash picked up from roadways and disposed of.	Annually Annually
Flood Management Projects	Summarize any New or Existing Flood Management Projects that were Assessed for Impacts on Water Quality	Summarize Measures Taken to Minimize Usage	Annually

Appendices

Appendix A.

